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*The Cells of Clarke's Column.* F. W. MOTT. The Brit. Med. Jour., 1887, Dec. 3, p. 1218.

A demonstration of these cells was made by the author from the cords of the dog, monkey, and man. The cells were bipolar or vesicular, and the long axis coincided with that of the cord. Axis cylinder and processes large. Caudad the cells were connected with the postero-lateral column, while cephalad and laterad they could be seen to be connected with the direct cerebellar tract. The results of degeneration in this region were also demonstrated.

*Vergleichend-entwicklungsgeschichtliche Studien im Bereich der Gehirn-anatomie.* 1. Ueber die Verbindung der sensibeln Nerven mit dem Zwischenhirn. L. EDINGER. Anatomischer Anzeiger, II, 6.

The author studied blindworms about twenty days old by Flechsig's method, and found that the nuclei of the sensory cranial nerves (trigeminus, glossopharyngeus, vagus, acusticus) have, just like the nuclei of the posterior columns, a connection with crossed centres that lie cephalad of them, by means of fibres. The fibres from the nuclei, after crossing the middle line, unite laterad of the posterior longitudinal bundle and pass to the inter-brain in the lemniscus. The relations of this sensory tract are similar in man.

*Le système nerveux grand sympathique de l'Ammocoetes (Petromyzon Planeri).* CH. JULIN. Anatomischer Anzeiger, II, 7, 1887.

The dorsal and ventral roots arise from the cord in *Petromyzon* in such a way that they are not mixed, but each nerve has a separate distribution. The dorsal roots have each a spinal ganglion, and both dorsal and ventral roots give rise to a dorsal and ventral branch. In the alimentary tract, and in the auricle of the heart, groups of nerve cells were known to exist. This represents the main bits of information possessed previous to this investigation by Julin. He has found something corresponding to a sympathetic system, which is described as follows: Between the cardinal veins and the aorta lie groups of ganglion cells which exactly correspond in position and number to the individual spinal nerves and are connected, one ganglion to the ventral branch of each nerve. Fibres connecting these ganglia with one another have not been found. The segmental ganglia have, however, fibres which connect them with a deeper series of non-segmental ones that are connected with the heart, alimentary tract, kidneys, and the reproductive organs.

The sympathetic in *Petromyzon* has therefore two peculiarities. The ganglia forming it are not united by a sympathetic nerve, and since there is a ganglion for each nerve root, and the dorsal and ventral nerve roots are separated, the motor and sensory elements in the sympathetic may be considered as also separate.

*Sur les nerfs craniens d'un embryon humain de trente-deux jours.* PHISALIX. Compt. rend. CIV, 4, p. 241.

In a human embryo of thirty-two days the author thinks he can make out the spinal type in certain cranial nerves. The trigeminus has besides the motor portion, which is applied to the ganglion Gasseri, another motor portion which passes through the ganglion. The trochlearis appears mixed, receiving sensory fibres from the corpora quadrigemina.

*Sur l'ontogénèse du cervelet.* E. LAHOUSSE. Bull. de l'académie royale de Méd. de Belgique, IV Série, I, 4, p. 378; Rapport officiel delivré par M. Rommelaere.

The author has found that the histological differentiation of the spinal cord precedes that of the cerebellum. Ganglion cells, neuroglia and nerve fibres form a united whole. The axis cylinder develops later and in a different manner from the rest of the nerve, namely, from the paraplast. These results were obtained from the study of sections in the adult and developing chick.

*Beitrag zur Anatomie des Taubstummenghirns.* J. WALDSCHMIDT. Allg. Zeitschr. f. Psychiatrie, XLIII, 4, 5, S. 373.

In a deaf mute forty-six years of age, who could not write, the weight of the brain was 1440 grams. Operculum gyr. front. inf. and gyr. temp. III. were somewhat less developed on the left side. The left island was much less developed and less convoluted than the right.

The brain of a deaf mute girl, nineteen years of age, also showed the principal difference in the island. In both cases the limen insulae was not prominent. The author lays most weight on the convoluting of the island. In four brains of those not deaf mute (among them two of university instructors), the left island was found decidedly more developed than the right. From which it follows that the deaf-mutism is not necessarily connected with the atrophy of the operculum and the associated parts.

*Die anthropologische Bedeutung der frontalen Gehirnentwicklung, nebst Untersuchungen über den Windungstypus des Hinterhauptlappens und pathologischen Wägungsergebnissen der menschlichen Hirnlappen.* TH. MEYNERT. Jahrb. f. Psychiatrie, VII.

The view of Munk that the frontal lobes are the motor centres for the trunk, and that of Hitzig that they are the seat of logical thought, are both rejected by the author. The weight of the frontal lobe in the percent. of the entire brain mantle is: For man, 42 per cent; ape, 35 per cent; dog, 32 per cent; bear, 30 per cent; a result which gives hardly a satisfactory basis for the view of Hitzig. The increased development of the frontal lobes is mainly due to the increased height of the lenticular nucleus and the island. On the other hand it should be borne in mind that the temporal lobe is proportionately as much developed in man as the frontal. In the carnivora it is the parietal, in the apes the occipital, and in man the frontal lobes which are most developed. The peculiar form of the human brain is due to the upright position in man. The paper contains much other matter bearing on the relative development and separation of the lobes.

*Ueber die Localization der Gehirnkrankheiten.* H. NOTHNAGEL. Verh. d. VI. Congresses für innere Medicin zu Wiesbaden, 1887.

N. argues for a moderately detailed localization. In the case of the eye, lesion of the cuneus and the first occipital convolution O<sub>1</sub> causes a hemiopia of the retinal halves on the same side. Injury to the adjacent parts of the cortex causes psychical blindness (Seelenblindheit), or, when excited, hallucinations and the like.